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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

An appeal to the juſtice and intereſts of the people of GREAT BRITAIN, *in the preſent diſputes with* AMERICA. By an old MEMBER of PARLIAMENT.

It is againſt the franchiſe of the land for freemen to be taxed, but by their own conſent.
Sir Edw. Coke.

Reſolved, *that the ancient and undoubted rights of every freeman are, that he hath a full and abſolute property in his goods and eſtate, and cannot be taxed but by common conſent.* Comm. Journ. N. 1, P. 878.

A tax granted by the Parliament of England ſhall not bind thoſe of Ireland, becauſe they are not ſummoned to our Parliament.
Opinion of the Judges of England, 20th of Henry VI.

Ireland hath a Parliament of its own, and maketh and altereth laws; and our ſtatutes do not bind them, becauſe they do not ſend Knights to our Parliament.
Opinion of the Judges of England, 2d of Richard III.

You have no right to tax America. I rejoice that America has reſiſted. Two millions of our fellow ſubjects, ſo loſt to every ſenſe of virtue as tamely to give up their liberties, would be fit inſtruments to impoſe chains upon the reſt. Lord Chatham.

My reſearches have more and more convinced me, that you have no right to tax America. I will maintain it with my laſt breath, taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable. Lord Camden.

A STATE of contention between Great Britain and America is not only diſagreeable, but dangerous. We have every influence of intereſt and affection to attach us to each other, and make us wiſh to preſerve the union indiſſoluble. The ſame laws, the ſame religion, the ſame conſtitution, the ſame feelings, ſentiments, and habits, are a common bleſſing, and a common cauſe. We have theſe general benefits to defend againſt the reſt of the world, which is hoſtile to all, or to the greater part of them.

With ties ſo ſtrong to bind us to each other, is it not ſtrange, is it not deplorable, that we ſhould differ? Do they who talk of chaſtiſing our colonies, and reducing them to obedience, conſider how much we hazard when we diſſolve theſe ties? What are we to ſubſtitute in their place? Force and fear! which Tacitus wiſely tells us, are *infirma vincula, quæ ubi removeris, qui timere deſierint, odiſſe incipient.* When theſe conſequences follow from the coercive meaſures we are now purſuing, will the counſellors who have impelled us to them, by repreſentations not, I am ſure, very fair, defend us from their fatal effects?

It is from experience only that nations learn wiſdom; but unhappily, ſometimes, the injury of the experiment is irretrievable. We have too much reaſon, I think, to apprehend that this will be the event of our preſent conduct. The courſe of the laſt war gave us proof of the ſtrength and ſucceſs which ariſes from the cordial attachment of our colonies; and, in all human probability, the next war will convince us of the feebleneſs which flows from their diſaffection. I hope to prove, inconteſtably, that they aided us during the laſt war with a degree of zeal and efficacy which we can never again expect, at leaſt unleſs our [illegible]uage and conduct be totally reverſed. The war found us united; it was conducted gloriouſly upon the ſtrength of that union, and left us in perfect harmony. Unhappy were the counſels which diſturbed that harmony; unhappy was the idea of taxation, which, without being productive of any one of the benefits expected from it, has given birth to a thouſand calamities which were not foreſeen. From the era of this innovation, we are to date all the diſturbances which have ſhaken the whole empire; and which, if we do not treat them with more wiſdom, muſt inevitably end in the diſſolution of all American dependence on the parent ſtate. In conſidering this ſubject, two very material queſtions immediately preſent themſelves.

Whether we have a right to tax the colonies? And, whether it be expedient to exerciſe that right?

If a diſpaſſionate examination ſhould ſhow, that both, or either of theſe, muſt be anſwered in the negative, it will prove that our preſent meaſures are not dictated by political wiſdom.

In order to determine whether we have a right to tax the colonies, we muſt conſider the nature of taxation, in whom the right of granting money reſides, and from whence that right ariſes.

Taxation is the giving and granting the property of the people, by themſelves, or by perſons authoriſed by them, who are called their delegates or repreſentatives. From hence it follows, that the right of impoſing taxes reſides originally in the people, and thenin the repreſentative body, and that it ariſes from the delegation of the people.

The very idea of property involves in it an excluſive right of giving it by the immediate or intermediate conſent of the poſſeſſor; for, as Mr. Locke ſays, what property can I have in that which another may take away at his pleaſure? It is therefore a fundamental principle in our conſtitution, and was, until the reign of Henry VI. the invariable practice of it, that the property of the people, not one man excepted, could not be granted but with his own conſent, given by himſelf. It was upon this principle, that, until that reign, every man in the kingdom gave his vote, or had a right to give his vote, for the election of a repreſentative, on whom that power was devolved. The 7th of Henry IV. made upon complaint of this right having been diſturbed, ordains, that all the people ſhall elect indifferently. Their being reſidents in the county is the only qualification required. It was not until the 8th year of Henry VI. that the poſſeſſion of 40s. per annum, in any part of the kingdom, was made neceſſary to give a right of voting; which qualification was, in the 10th year of the ſame reign, reſtricted to freehold in the county. It is plain from this, that the writers who have controverted Mr. Locke's poſition, that, upon the principles of the conſtitution, "the ſupreme power cannot take away any man's property without his conſent," were either unacquainted as well with the principles as the practice of the conſtitution, or artfully miſrepreſented them. This view of our conſtitution ſhews alſo the propriety of that emphatical and brilliant expreſſion of Lord Camden, that "there was not a blade of graſs which, when taxed, was not taxed by the conſent of the proprietor."

That taxation and repreſentation are conſtitutionally inſeparable, and that it was the fixed principle of government that the property of the people could be given by their conſent only, ſignified by their repreſentatives, choſen by themſelves, appears beyond controverſy, both from general conſiderations, and from a variety of particular proofs, ariſing from ancient and undoubted records.

The general conſiderations which ſupport theſe poſitions are: That it is an eternal law of nature, ſo incident to, and inſeparable from, the very idea of property, that no property can exiſt without it. "Whatever is a man's own, no other "perſon can have a right to take from "him, without his conſent, expreſſed by "himſelf or his repreſentative. Whoever "attempts to do it, attempts an injury; "whoever does it, commits a robbery; "he throws down and deſtroys the diſ-"tinction between liberty and ſlavery." Nor is this the diſcovery of Mr. Locke, or the peculiar proviſion of the Engliſh conſtitution. It was long ſince ſet forth by Cicero, in theſe words, *Hæc ſunt fundamenta firmiſſima libertatis, ſui quemque juris retinendi ac demittendi eſſe arbitrium.* It pervaded every feudal conſtitution in Europe, and was exerciſed with as much preciſion and jealouſy by the States of France and the Cortes of Spain, as by the Engliſh Houſe of Commons. *Auxilia*, ſays Bracton, *fiunt de gratia, et non de jure; cum dependeant ex gratia tenantium, et non ad voluntatem dominorum**. Dr. Robertſon tells us, "when any extraordinary aid "was granted by freemen to their ſove-"reign, it was purely voluntary‖." And again, "it was a fundamental principle in "the feudal ſyſtem of policy, that no "freeman could be taxed unleſs by his "own conſent§." Every one knows, from the moſt authentick accounts, that in the German conſtitution, from its earlieſt date, all the people had a right to be preſent in their aſſemblies, and aſſent to what bound them: *De minoribus principes conſultant, de majoribus omnes*¶. Hotoman informs us, that in France it was not lawful to debate on any thing concerning the commonwealth, but in the general council of the ſtates*. So tenacious were they in Spain of this general conſent, that in the Cortes it was neceſſary every member ſhould give his aſſent before the act was binding‖. And I am well informed, that at this very day no taxes can be raiſed upon the free cities of Bruſſels, Antwerp, &c. even by the Empreſs Queen, without the conſent of every individual citizen who is preſent in the aſſembly.

* *L. 2. C. 16.* ‖ *Hiſt. Charles V. P. 360.* § *Ib. P. 36.* ¶ *Tacitus.* * *Franco Gallia, C. xi.* ‖ *Mantl Cotha de Array.*

To the ſacred, eternal, and univerſal right of giving property, even a tyrant of the North has been obliged to bear his teſtimony. We have heard the preſent King of Sweden publickly declare to his people, that to be taxed by others was repugnant to the moſt precious part of their liberty, which conſiſts in taxing themſelves. "To "this right," ſays he, "of the nation "to tax itſelf, I would have the greateſt "attention paid, becauſe I am engaged "by oath to let my ſubjects enjoy their "liberties and privileges, without any "reſtriction."

From theſe external proofs and illuſtrations of the doctrine, that the conſent of the owner is eſſential to the juſt diſpoſal of property, ſo that the ſupreme power cannot, and never could, in any free ſtate, take away any man's property without his conſent, we come now to demonſtrate it from the practice of our own conſtitution.

It is certain that originally, and before the conqueſt, the right of being preſent in the great council of the nation, in which grants, if any, were made, belonged to every freeman in the kingdom. In an ancient record, quoted by my Lord Coke, ſo far back as the reign of Canute, in the year 1030, the Parliament is ſaid to have conſiſted not only of great men, but *quamplurimis gregariis militibus, ac cum populi multitudine copioſa, ac omnibus adhuc in eodem Parliamento* perſonaliter *exiſtantibus, votis regis* unanimiter conſentientibus, *præceptum et decretum fuit.**

The ſame recognition of the right of aſſent in every individual, to the diſpoſal of his property, we find thus declared in *Magna Charta:* "And for this our gift "and grant of theſe liberties, and of other "contained in our charter of liberties of "our foreſt, the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, "Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, "Freeholders, *and other our ſubjects*, have "given unto us the fifteenth part of all "their moveables." ‖ It was not the ſupreme power, whether you mean by that the King or the Parliament, as it is now conſtituted, nor the repreſentatives of the people in Parliament aſſembled, but the people themſelves, every one having a right to be preſent and conſent to the grant or diſpoſal of his property.

Upon the ſame ground, the King, in the ſtatute *de tallagio non concedendo*, declares, that "no tallage or aid ſhall be "taken or levied, by us or our heirs, in "our realm, without the good will and "aſſent of the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, "Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgeſſes, and "*other freemen of the land.*" § And the more expreſsly to ſhow how neceſſary the conſent of every individual was deemed, to the gifts which affected his property, the ſame ſtatute ſays: "No officer of "ours, or of our heirs, ſhall take corn, lea"ther, cattle, or any other goods, of *any* "*manner of perſon*, without the good-will "and aſſent of the *party to whom the goods* "*belong.*"

* *Pref. to the 9th Rep.* ‖ *C.* 37. *Arl.* 4. § 34 *Edw. I. C.* 1, 2.

(*To be continued.*)

BOSTON, *March* 20.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his friend in this town, dated December* 24, 1774.

THE proceedings of the General Congreſs, and of your colony, have had every effect you could wiſh, upon the people, the Parliament, the Miniſtry, and the Merchants. The petition of the Continental Congreſs was preſented through the hands of Lord Dartmouth; the anſwer was in theſe words, "His Majeſty has been pleaſed to receive the petition very graciouſly, and to ſay, that as it was a matter of great importance he would lay it before the two Houſes of Parliament." The Miniſtry begin to diſavow individually the late meaſures, and to accuſe Mr. Hutchinſon as the inſtigator of the whole. You have every thing to expect from that firmneſs and unanimity which have thus ſhaken their councils, confounded their plans, and ſet them mutually at variance. Perſeverance in the ſame ſpirit is that *alone* which will obtain effectual redreſs. *Appearances* are certainly favourable, but not ſo as to juſtify the *leaſt remiſſion* of thoſe meaſures which have produced this temper."

Another letter ſays: "I have been in the country with Lord Chatham; he very highly approves of the petition of the Congreſs. The interiour Cabinet, which rules every thing, appears convinced of the neceſſity of redreſs, but are determined to give it with as little grace as poſſible. They had two councils to decide upon receiving, or rejecting, the petition; the firſt was divided, the ſecond had a majority for receiving. The fact is, the cogent reaſoning on which your demands are founded meets the approbation of the publick, and renders your cauſe *irreſiſtibly popular.*"

Another letter, of Dec. 28th, ſays: "Nothwithſtanding the pacifick appearances held out, there is a determination to perſiſt in the preſent ſyſtem and meaſures."

Another letter, dated Jan. 4th, ſays: "The number of your friends among the people at large increaſe every day. The Miniſtry *are determined to perſevere in the great ſyſtem of American taxation.* They are alarmed at the unanimity of the Congreſs, and the people of the Maſſachuſetts Bay and their Provincial Congreſs, which are univerſally approved of here by the friends of Engliſh liberty. My earneſt advice is, *to prepare for the worſt*, and perſevere in the plan adopted by the Congreſs. Lord Chatham and Lord Temple approve entirely of the proceedings of the Congreſs. For Heaven's ſake, for your own ſake, and that of poſterity, *do not relax your vigilance.*"

Extract of a letter from a merchant of great veracity, dated London, *Jan.* 4.

"We have this day had as numerous and reſpectable a meeting of the merchants and traders to America as I ever ſaw. We have agreed to petition Parliament on your behalf, unanimouſly; and a committee is appointed, who this day ſe'nnight are to ſhow it for our approbation. We have agreed to avoid all political diſputes, and to take it up on commercial grounds only. I hope it will be attended with ſucceſs, though I am not very ſanguine in my expectations."

Another letter, of the 4th of Jan. ſays: "The King has received the petition of your Congreſs, and will lay it before Parliament. Much good is expected, and you may depend a great deal will be given up."

Another letter ſays: "It is ſtrongly agitated amongſt the American merchants, to wait upon the King with a very ſpirited addreſs relative to American affairs, and the deplorable ſtate of our trade and manufactures, which is immediately to be backed with a ſtrong remonſtrance from the three branches of the corporation of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, upon the general ſcore of publick grievances."

NEW YORK, *March* 13.

Extract of a letter from London. *Jan.* 5.

I AM amazed to find how little the importance of America, and the connexion of the two countries, are ſtrictly underſtood. Indeed people are now liſtening to information, and beginning both to feel and foreſee bad effects from the preſent quarrel, whence the *late meaſures* are becoming matter of *general cenſure.* We have good reaſon to believe Adminiſtration is at preſent *greatly* embarraſſed; from every quarter, I learn that the *Miniſters themſelves* are deſirous of adopting *conciliating* meaſures. The great difficulty, I gueſs, is to eraſe paſt meaſures, and their baneful conſequences. The different addreſſes from the American Congreſs are *generally adopted and admired;* that to the King is not yet come abroad, but it is ſaid he is *much pleaſed with it, as polite and ſenſible.* Some think the project concerted is for the King to take up the matter, and ſtrike *out ſomething new as of himſelf*, to ſcreen the Miniſters, and prevent a change of them. The ſubject becomes daily more and more popular, and your friends increaſe. I hope Providence will ſo ſcatter the clouds, that a glimpſe may be had of the land before the ſhip is faſt aground."

Extract of a letter from London, *Jan.* 6.

"There were two meetings yeſterday, one of the North American merchants, and another of the Weſt India merchants; they ſeverally appointed committee to addreſs the Houſe of Commons. They are, at the ſame time, ſtimulating the large manufacturing towns to addreſs alſo. The matter grows ſerious; people begin to *feel* and *fear.*"

Extract of a letter from London, *Jan.* 3.

"We ſhall not give you, or any other perſon with whom we have formerly had connexion in New York, or other parts of North America, cauſe to cenſure us, by ſending over books, or other things, until you have again a general and free authority to import goods as heretofore.

"We hope your juſt ground of complaint will ſpeedily be removed. Lord North, who is at the head of Adminiſtration, is in great tribulation; owing, in a great meaſure, to the well-timed, ſenſible, and ſpirited pamphlet of *Extracts* from the *votes* and *proceedings* of the *American Continental Congreſs.* Theſe proceedings, we hope, will have the deſired effect; they are reprinted in this place, and are circulating in every part of the kingdom. The two Houſes of Parliament have adjourned for the holidays, and will not aſſemble again till the 21ſt inſtant. The principal buſineſs the Houſe of Commons will proceed upon will be the North American grievances, and by the next packet you will certainly know whether the acts paſſed laſt ſeſſions, and others made ſome years back, with all, or a part of them, be repealed. The merchants, particularly trading to North America, meet together this week, with a view to petition his Majeſty that he would recommend it to his Miniſters to be early on the affairs of America, and grant the prayer of the petition by reſcinding the acts. The petition from the General Congreſs to the King was preſented to him by Lord Dartmouth, laſt week; his Majeſty has ordered it to be laid before his Parliament."

Extract of another Letter from London.

"People in general here are in favour of America; the manufacturing towns will in general petition. The Miniſtry are reſolved to grant ſome particular privileges to the province of New York, in order to draw them off from the other colonies, which if they effect they will carry their point; if not, they will certainly give over their preſent diſpute."

Extract of a letter from London, *Jan.* 4.

"The reaſons why I hope the unhappy differences between Great Britain and the colonies will ſoon ſubſide are theſe following, viz. that the deliberations of that celebrated body of Gentlemen who conſtituted the General Congreſs are held in the higheſt eſteem, by every ſenſible man in this metropolis; and our great patriot, Lord Chatham, has declared, that he wants words to expreſs the great ſatisfaction he received in reading them, and that he does not think there are 52 men beſides in the univerſe that could have done what thoſe Gentlemen did, and that they muſt have been divinely inſpired in their glorious work."

PROVIDENCE, *March* 4.

ON Thurſday laſt, about 12 o'clock at noon, the town crier gave the following notice through the town: "At 5 o'clock, this afternoon, a quantity of India tea will be burnt in the market place. All true friends of their country, lovers of freedom, and haters of *ſhackles* and *handcuffs*, are hereby invited to teſtify their good diſpoſition, by bringing in, and caſting into the fire, a needleſs herb, which for a long time hath been highly detrimental to our liberty, intereſt, and health."

About five in the afternoon a great number of inhabitants aſſembled at the place, when there was brought in about 300lbs. weight of tea, by the firm contenders for the true intereſt of America. A large fire was kindled, and the tea caſt into it. A tar barrel, Lord North's ſpeech, Rivington's and Mills and Hicks's newſpapers, and divers other ingredients, were alſo added. There appeared great cheerfulneſs in committing to deſtruction ſo pernicious an article: Many worthy women, from a conviction of the evil tendency of continuing the habit of tea-drinking, made free-will offerings of their reſpective ſtocks of the hurtful traſh. On this occaſion the bells were tolled, but it is referred to the learned whether tolling or ringing would have been moſt proper. Whilſt the tea was burning, a ſpirited ſon of liberty went along the ſtreets with his bruſh and lampblack, and obliterated or unpainted the word *tea* on the ſhop ſigns.

Thus the funeral of Madam Souchong was obſerved. She was a native of China, and after travelling into ſeveral parts of Europe, where ſhe found great notice amongſt the opulent and luxurious, ſhe took a trip to America. She came into this colony about 40 years ago, and hath been greatly careſſed by all ranks. She lived in reputation for ſeveral years, but at length became a common proſtitute among the loweſt claſs of the people. She became very poor, and her price was ſo lowered that any one might have her company for almoſt nothing. The quality deſerted her, and by hard living, in log houſes and wigwams, her health was impaired. Broken ſpirits and hyſtericks ſeized her, and ſhe died on the firſt day of March 1775, at midnight.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 23.

WE are well informed, that information has been given to ſome of the committees on this continent, from the Weſt Indies, of ſeveral perſons who carried off ſheep contrary to the aſſociation of the Congreſs, and that our friends in the iſlands nobly refuſed to buy the ſheep, and treated the offenders with ſo much contempt that they were obliged to puſh their adventures to ſome other market.

The following advertiſement, in a handbill, was received yeſterday from New York.

To the PUBLICK.

BEING informed that many of our fellow citizens entertain apprehenſions that we may continue as uſual to tranſact trade and buſineſs in this city, by which means they fear there will be continual infractions of the aſſociation, we do hereby declare to, and engage with, the publick, that we will ſhut up our ſtore, under the inſpection of ſeveral reſpectable citizens, whoſe ſeals will be fixed thereon, ſo as to prevent any unfair conduct; and that we will not, after the committee's publication of our caſe, tranſact or carry on any trade whatſoever, which will be, either in ourſelves, or in others, a breach of the aſſociation.

ROBERT MURRAY.
JOHN MURRAY.

NEW YORK, *March* 18, 1775.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Barbados *to his friend in this city, Feb.* 8.

"A ſubſcription was opened at the houſe of John Prettejohn, Eſq; for our worthy and diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, to be ſent in rum, the firſt week in April. It is imagined the ſum will exceed 1000l. this currency. The Aſſembly are forming a petition to ſend to his Majeſty, by the firſt European veſſel."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 7.

WE are deſired to aſſure the publick, from good authority, that ſundry orders for goods from the Northern governments have been ſent to Glaſgow, which the merchants purpoſe complying with; but no goods from that port will be ſent to Virginia or Maryland, the Gentlemen in that trade meaning to pay due regard to the reſolves of the General Congreſs, reſpecting the non-importation from Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from Whitehaven, *Jan.* 11.

"There is a veſſel called the Patty, Captain Shepherd, put in here, bound from Liverpool to New York, loaded ed with coals, 199 crates and 4 puncheons of goods, and 4 bales of ſailcloth, but nobody knows what ſort of goods. The Captain ſays, crockery and hardware; and I underſtand there are two or three more of the ſame ſort. Pray what will the people in the two Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland, ſay to their *faithful* brethren to the Northward? I ſhould be glad you would put this into all the papers, that peoples eyes may be opened. She arrived at Whitehaven on Sunday the 8th inſtant, after parting an anchor and cable in Ramſay bay, where they choſe at this diſmal ſeaſon to ride, rather than come in here, leſt a diſcovery ſhould be made. This veſſel is ſaid to belong to New York, and is a ſmall ſnow, with a woman figure head."

Captain Sampſon, of the ſnow Elizabeth, of Briſtol, who was lately publiſhed as a violator of the aſſociation, and an enemy to American liberty, for refuſing to take on board again his cargo of ſalt, which the Norfolk committee had permitted him to unload, till he could get his veſſel repaired and in order for ſailing, has at laſt found it convenient, after repeated prevarications, and much indiſcreet and diſreſpectful behaviour, to take in his load of ſalt, and is ſailed back for Briſtol, without any other cargo.

*** The piece ſigned *A Cuſtomer* being levelled at a Gentleman of this city, upon the ſuppoſition that he is the author of N. G. in laſt week's ſupplement, and as it is my invariable reſolution never to publiſh any performance which reflects upon individuals, unleſs the author furniſhes me with his name for my juſtification, I hope my cuſtomer, as well as the candid publick, will ſee the propriety of ſuch a conduct.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 5, 1775.

AS I intend to leave the colony as ſoon as I can ſettle my affairs, I muſt earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to me on my own account, or in partnerſhip with Mr. *William Maitland*, to diſcharge their balances by the enſuing meeting of the merchants. As there are probably ſome of thoſe who may not have it in their power to comply with this requeſt, it is expected they will give bond for what they owe, which will in ſome meaſure anſwer my purpoſe, and enable me to ſupport my credit in future.-----The goods I have on hand, amounting to upwards of 600l. ſterling, I would gladly diſpoſe of at a low advance, and allow twelve months credit, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. ROBERT MILLER.

MANCHESTER, *March* 25, 1775.

ABOUT 7 or 8 years ago, a bond from *Jones* and *Hooper* to *Harriſon*, for upwards of 30l. was left with me to receive payment. In 1769 I received the money, with the intereſt then due, and ſome time after advertiſed in the *Virginia* Gazette, that the Gentlemen who put this bond into my hands might apply and receive the money, but no application hitherto hath been made. The bond was left with me at the time Col. *Harriſon* ſold negroes at this place, but by whom I know not.

JAMES LYLE.

WILLIAM COSBY, Wheelwright, in *WILLIAMSBURG*,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that having been in a bad ſtate of health for theſe twelve months paſt, he has not been able to give that ſatisfaction he would willingly do; but being now quite recovered, he is determined that no one ſhall make better and more ſubſtantial work than him, or upon ſhorter notice, and therefore hopes for a continuance of their favours. He repairs all ſorts of carriages, and furniſhes iron work for the different branches of his buſineſs.

WANTED,

A YOUNG cheſtnut-ſorrel HORSE, not leſs than 15 hands high, with his mane and tail of the ſame colour with his body. As he is deſigned for a carriage, he muſt be a trotter; and if he is a blooded nag, it will be ſo much the more agreeable. Inquire of the Printer. (2)

NORTH CAROLINA, *March* 15, 1775.

WHEREAS my wife *Marhew* has made an elopement from me, I forewarn all perſons from harbouring or crediting her on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts that ſhe may contract.

1‖ JOHN HOLAMAN.

YORICK

IN full health and vigour, covers this ſeaſon at the uſual price and place. Country produce will be received at market price, if delivered before the mares are taken away, of which good care ſhall be taken, but no enſurance for eſcapes, by the publick's obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN WHELDON.

MOUNT AIRY, *March* 28, 1775.

KING HEROD

WILL cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon at 4l. each. The Gentlemen who ſend mares will be expected to make payment upon taking them away; and ſhould any ſtray from the paſture, and be loſt, I will not be anſwerable for them.

RALPH WORMELEY, junior.

ROSEGILL, *April* 1, 1775.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near the upper church in *Middleſex*, on *Saturday* the 18th ult. a convict ſervant named JOSEPH HIGGINSON, one or two and twenty years of age, who is a native of *London*, but can neither read nor write; he is a ſmall man, being little better than five feet high, has a remarkable down look, bends back in the knees when he ſtands, has no beard, but a remarkable ſtrong voice for one of his ſize, and ſtraight dark hair, not long enough to tie. He has been in the country four years laſt *September*, and was ſold by Mr. *Hodge* to one *Strother*, by *Stother* to *Roger Bell*, who ſold him to *Reuben Daniel* of *Orange* county, from whom I had him. He ſerved his time to a ſcrewplate maker, but I have ſince taught him to do all ſorts of jobbing work very well; and although he pretends to underſtand braſs and ſilver work, he is but an indifferent hand in thoſe branches. He had on, and took with him, a *Virginia* cotton coat, kerſey-wove, of a pale lead colour, white breeches, the ſame ſtuff as his coat, old *Engliſh* leather breeches, a mixed red *Wilton* jacket without ſleeves, a coarſe blue jump jacket, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, one pair of pale blue *Virginia* yarn do. a pair of mixed red coarſe ſale do. a pair of old ſhoes, turned pumps, and ſince he has been gone I underſtand he has bought a pair of new black grain dogſkin ſhoes. I think he had a pair of ſilver buckles and a ſtone ſet brooch, but I am not certain. He had likewiſe a fine holland ſhirt and a muſlin neckcloth, one of nabrug ſhirt, and a fine ſmall hat almoſt new. I hear he was ſeen on his way towards, *York*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any jail of this colony, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 5l. reward; if taken up in any other province, and brought home, I will give the above reward of 10l. I hereby forewarn all perſons from harbouring him, or giving him employment; and as I ſuppoſe he will endeavour to make his eſcape by water, I caution all maſters of veſſels from taking him on board, or carrying him out of the country. SAMUEL DANIEL.

*** As I had my houſe robbed the night before he went away, and two new cotton ſhirts carried off, I ſuſpect him to be the thief.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 30, 1775.

THE Viſiters and Governours of *William* and *Mary* College are deſired to meet on Tueſday the 18th of *April* next.

By Order of the Rector.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Cl. Viſit.

JOHN LAMB,

HOUSE CARPENTER and JOINER,

BEGS leave to inform the publick that he carries on the ſaid buſineſs on his own account, and that it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy, in proſecuting the different branches of the ſame, to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to employ him.

Williamſburg, March 28, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 31, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.

ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON.

*** *All perſons indebted to Mr.* Patrick Tellier, *merchant in* Glaſgow, *are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to* Benjamin Waller, *Eſq; of this city, who is fully empowered to grant ſufficient diſcharges.*

WANTED *immediately, two veſſels, one of* 3, *the other of* 5000 *buſhels burthen, the former for* Boſton, *the latter for* Britain. *Inquire of the Printer.*

The beautiful high bred cheſtnut horſe

DAMON

WILL ſtand at my plantation in *Glouceſter* county, the enſuing ſeaſon, and will cover mares at 20s. the leap, or 4l. the ſeaſon. He was got by *Fearnought* out of a full bred mare, and is five feet five inches high. The mares will meet with good paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for any that are loſt.

MANN PAGE.

*** The money to be paid before the mares are taken away, or corn at 10s. per barrel.

MERRY TOM

IN high perfection, ſtands at my houſe to cover mares at 20s. a leap, 50s. the ſeaſon, or 3l. 10s. to enſure. He and his colts are ſo well known, that a deſcription of them is unneceſſary. Good paſturage for the mares gratis, but I will not be anſwerable ſhould any be ſtolen or get away, although the greateſt care ſhall be taken to prevent it. JOHN BAIRD.

APPAMATTOX, GRUNCROFT,

March 24, 1775.

TAKEN *up, in* Bedford, *a black* MARE *about fourteen hands high, trots, had on a bell marked* L K, *and branded on the near ſhoulder* O *with a ſtroke through the middle. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 7l.

PRIOR WRIGHT.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *Louiſa*, the 2d of *February* a large likely black MARE eight or nine years old, near five feet high, has a brown mouth, ſome ſaddle ſpots, carries lofty, paces and trots, had ſhoes on before, and is a pleaſant hackney. Whoever ſecures her, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall have 40s. reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN TODD.

THERE is now in my care at Col. *Landon Carter*'s plantation, in *York* county, known by the name of *Rippon Hall*, a negro fellow named HARRY. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Richard Booker*, who ſold him to Mr *Joſeph Atkin*, and by Mr. *Atkin* he was ſold to Mr. *Michael Little* of *North Carolina*. As I was obliged, in taking the ſaid negro, to ſhoot him, and have been at a good deal of expenſe in having him cured, I ſhould be glad the owner would apply for him as ſoon as poſſible, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

PETERSBURG, *March* 25, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale a quantity of *Ruſſia* drillings and ſheetings, a few boxes of ſagathies and duroys aſorted, with trimmings, and a parcel of narrow hoes, which he will diſpoſe at a moderate advance, for ready money, or ſhort credit. Alſo *Barbados* and *Northward* rum, muſcovado ſugar, moloſſes, bar iron, coffee, and white ginger, on reaſonable terms.

2 EMANUEL WALKER.

OSCAR

STANDS at my houſe, near *Peterſburg*, and will cover mares from this time till the end of the ſeaſon, at a piſtole the ſingle leap, the money to be paid down; or three piſtoles, payable in *October*, for the ſeaſon. He is a horſe of great ſize and activity, a fine ſorrel, and in high order.

"He was got by young *Snip*, his dam "by Lord *Morton*'s *Aravian*, his grand-"dam by old *Crab*, his great grandam "by the bald *Galloway*, his great great "grandam by *Dailey*'s *Arabian*, out of "bay *Bolton*'s dam.

JOHN BANISTER.

For SALE,

A NEW BRIG, burthen about 115 Tuns, now on the ſtocks, and ready for launching. Her upper timbers are altogether of black walnut, cedar, locuſt, and mulberry. The terms of ſale will be made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; in *Weſtmoreland* county.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 9th of *February*, a *Scotch* ſervant man, named ALEXANDER NORRIS, by trade a houſe carpenter; had on, when he went away, a brown coat much worn, a green waiſtcoat, and a pair of black ſtocking breeches. It is ſuppoſed he went to *James* river, or *Norfolk*, as he was ſeen at *Aquia* inquiring the way to *Fredericksburg*. Whoever brings the ſaid ſervant to me, in *Dumfries*, ſhall have the above reward.

REGINALD GRAHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a red STEER about three years old, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear, and an underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 2s. 6d. ANDREW MOWBRY.

TAKEN *up, in* Bedford, *a bay* HORSE *with a blaze face, appears to be old, four feet ſeven inches high, a ſcar on his ſide, and another on his breaſt, all his feet white, is newly ſhod, and branded on the near ſhoulder* W. *Poſted, and appraiſed to* 8l. WILLIAM JONES.

TAKEN *up, in* Bedford, *a black* MARE *about four feet ſeven inches high, has a ſmall white ſpot on the near ſide of her noſe, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, paces naturally, had on a ſmall bell, and branded on the near ſhoulder* AB *in a piece.—Alſo a bay* HORSE COLT *two years old this ſpring, and has ſome white down his face. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare to* 8l. *and the colt to* 4l.

JOHN HEBBER.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a bay MARE about four feet ſix inches high, a ſtar in her forehead, a long mane which hangs on the left ſide, ſprig tail, trots and paces, has no brand perceivable, and appears by her feet not to have been uſed laſt ſummer. She had with her a bay horſe COLT with a large ſtar in his forehead, a long tail, and his mane hangs on the right ſide, but has no brand to be ſeen. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare to 9l. 10s. and the colt to 3l. JOHN WHITE.

KING WILLIAM, *March* 28, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony for a few months. JOHN G. FRAZER.

For SALE,

THE high blooded horſe DOTTEREL. He is full fifteen hands three inches high, and remarkable for the ſtrength and beauty of his form, being in *every* reſpect worthy of his high deſcent, which is from the beſt ſtock in *England*, as may be ſeen by his pedigree in the hand writing, and ſigned by, Sir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The Gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel*'s performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was eſteemed the ſwifteſt horſe in *England*, *Eclipſe* excepted. He is remarkable ſure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or the road. The above mentioned pedigree may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known, to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; in *Weſtmoreland* county.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a black Horſe about ſix years old, four feet three inches and a half high, a few white hairs in his forehead, a white ſpot above his tail, a cut mane and ſwitch tail, has been broke down in his left hind foot, paces well, but has no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

JOSEPH SMITH.

THREE months ago I purchaſed, from the executors of *Littlebury Hardiman*, a negro woman named RACHEL, formerly Mr. *Hardiman*'s cook, ſince which I have not ſeen her. I am informed ſhe has a huſband at one of Col. *Carter*'s quarters on *James* river, through whoſe benevolence I imagine ſhe is now harboured. Whoever brings her to me, at *Drummond*'s *Neck*, near *Cowles*'s ferry, ſhall receive 30s. or 20s. if conveyed to *Charles City* priſon, I am determined not to diſpoſe of her, and will ſue any perſon who entertains her.

6 JOHN AYLETT.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a middle ſized red Cow, with ſome white on her rump and belly, branded on each horn IWH, and on the hip with ſomething reſembling a W. She had with her a cow CALF, near the ſame colour, with a ſtar in its forehead. Poſted and appraiſed, the cow and calf, to 2l. 7s. 6d.

ELIZABETH POLLARD.

SLOE

WILL begin to cover on the firſt day of *April*, at my farm near *York*, for 10s. a leap, or 40s. the ſeaſon. There will be a paſture for the mares, and great care taken of them, but I cannot be anſwerable for any that may ſtray. As it will be inconvenient to collect ſo ſmall a ſum from each individual, it is expected that the money ſhall be ſent with the mares, or they will not be received.

THOMAS NELSON, Junior.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.